OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1746. [N°. 177.]

Printed by H. MORGAN, at Mr. PURSER's, in *Red-Lion-Court*, *Fleetstreet*.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS I have the Happiness to be Master both of the *French* and *Dutch* Languages, I often keep Company with *Foreigners*, and am sorry to find that our *Pamphlets*, *Journals*, and *News-Papers*, lately publish'd, have given them a very mean, and, I hope, unjust Opinion of the Understanding, as well as Morals, of the People of this Nation: From common Fame, and from our Histories, they say, they had conceiv'd an Opinion that the *English* were a sensible honest People, sincere in Friendship, brave in Battle, and merciful in Victory; but, with regard to the late *Rebellion*, they have seen such *glaring Falshoods* publish'd, and those *Falshoods* so generally believ'd, that it gives them a very mean Opinion of the Sense or Honesty of the People: And, indeed, every impartial Man must so far join with them, as to have a very mean Opinion of the Honour or Honesty of the *Authors* and *Publishers*, or of the Common Sense of those that believe them.

These Impressions, which I find very general among all the *Foreigners* I have conversed with, have given me great Pain; but the Reflections I have heard among them upon the *inhuman Papers* lately publish'd *against Mercy*, have given me a good deal more: From these they conclude, that the Nature of the People here must certainly be entirely chang'd; that they must be in their Nature become cruel, and as none but Cowards are ever cruel, they from thence conclude, that we can neither be sincere in Friendship, nor brave in Battle from any *innate Principle of Virtue*; but that if we appear sincere in Friendship, it proceeds from some selfish View, and if we appear brave in Battle, it proceeds either from Avarice or a Ferocity in our Nature.

As to those *Foreigners* I converse with, I have endeavour'd to set them right in both these Cases: I have represented to them, that there is a worthless Sett of Men amongst us who are always hunting after *public Employments*, and will invent and write any *Falshood* they think may recommend them to those that have the Disposal of such Employments; and that their Inventions and Letters are publish'd by a Sett of Men still more worthless, who will print and publish *any Falshood*, however glaring, calumnious, and cruel, if they think it will contribute to the *Sale of their Paper or Pamphlet*; but that both these Setts of Men make but a very small Part of the Body of the People, and neither have any Credit, except among the most stupid and ignorant of the Vulgar.

Then with regard to the *Papers* lately publish'd *against Mercy*, I have represented that such Papers are certainly wrote and caused to be publish'd by *Placemen* and *Stock-jobbers*, who have not yet forgot the Fright they were put into of losing their *Places*, or their *Trade* in the public Funds; but that their *Papers* are as disagreeable as their Persons to the Body of the People, both these Setts of Men being generally hated, and justly, because they live by the *Distresses of the Industrious*.

I hope I am right in both my Representations, and now I am upon the Subject, I shall beg Leave to add some Thoughts on the *Design of Punishment*, and the Reasons for *Mercy* or *Severity*: All Writers, and particularly *Grotius*, are positive, *That Punishment ought never to be inflicted meerly for the Sake of punishing, but for the Sake of some Good resulting from it.* Now in *Capital Punishments*, the chief Good expected from them is, that the Sufferings of the Criminal may be an Example for deterring others from being guilty of the like Crime. I confess, that I am one of those who think that this has very little Effect, and that when Education and Opportunity prompt, these Examples seldom or never restrain; but granting that they do, we should distinguish between those Crimes that are and must be condemn'd by all Mankind, and those which proceed, or may be pretended to proceed, from Principle: With regard to the former, if Punishment has not *a good Effect*, it cannot have *a bad*; but with regard to the latter, let the Principle be never so erroneous, never so whimsical, the *Punishment* may have a *a very bad Effect*, and if often inflicted, may propagate and establish the Principle, however enthusiastical, however ridiculous.

The Author of the *simple Letter* publish'd last Month in the *General Evening*, and sign'd *Andrew Horne*, may say what he pleases about reasonable and unreasonable Martyrs, and about the Nonsense of *Hereditary Right*; but those who die undauntedly professing that Principle, and for having acted accordingly, will always be esteem'd *Martyrs* by those who have embrac'd that Principle, and will contribute more towards its Establishment than all our Writers and all our Preachers can contribute towards its Refutation. From hence I am convinc'd, that the late brave, but misled and unfortunate Lord *Balmerino* did more Harm to the Government by his Death, than he could have done had he liv'd to the Age of a Hundred.

In all Crimes, therefore, which are or may be pretended to be founded on Principle, great Discretion should be used in inflicting *Capital Punishments*; some may be necessary for terrifying those who may not be quite enthusiastic, but a very few will serve for this Purpose, and after that, every *Capital Punishment* serves only to propagate the Enthusiasm, and to make it become more general and more dangerous than it could ever have been render'd by the utmost Strength of Argument or Power of Eloquence.

This the *French* Court were sensible of, and this, I am perswaded, was their true Reason for transmitting *such insolent Letters* to our Secretaries of State: They did not, as they had no Prisoners of ours in their Hands, they could not suppose, that their *empty Menaces* would frighten us from bringing the *Rebels* to condign Punishment, or, at least, as many of them as we thought fit; but they were afraid of his Majesty's *innate Mercy*, and design'd to provoke him to make so many Examples of these *enthusiastic Hereditary Right Men* as might establish the Principle, and make it *a more useful Tool* for their future Purposes.

However much I may suspect the *French* Court of Knavery, I cannot suspect them of downright Nonsense; therefore, I must conclude, that this was the Design of their *threatning Letters* about the *Rebels*; and, for the same Reason, I suspect, that some of the *Letters* publish'd here *against Mercy* are the Productions of *Jesuits*, or *French Agents*; particularly, I suspect a Letter publish'd last Month in the *Advertiser*, the Author of which pretends to be in a terrible Passion with the *Jacobites*; for if we were to take his Advice, we should execute not by *Tens* and *Dozens* but by *Hundreds* and *Thousands*: *His Majesty's good Subjects*, he says, *hope to see condign Punishment and exemplary Justice exercised on all that Variety of Traitors (whether Subscribers, Remitters, or Fighting-Men) that the Law can claim for Justice, Example, and wise Prevention.* If his Majesty were to take the Advice of this cunning *Jesuit* or angry *Stockjobber*, for one or t'other he must be, I am convinced, that before *half the Executions* were over, most of his Majesty's *good Subjects* would turn *very bad Subjects*.

I have said that the Author of this Letter must be a cunning *Jesuit* or an angry *Stockjobber*; if the latter, I must suppose him a *Dissenter*, from the Caution he gives us, *That* Jacobites *are not to be consider'd as a Body of Men acting justly upon Principles of Conscience, for the right Worship of God, and Happiness of his Creatures.* He does not consider, it seems, that in the Opinion of all reasonable Men, the Majority, even of a *Christian* Society, have as much a Right to chuse what Sort of public Worship or Church Government they will have, as to chuse what Sort of Civil Government they will have; and that the Arguments he now makes Use of for Severity against the conscientious *Rebel Jacobites*, will justify all the Cruelties that were exercised against the conscientious *Rebel Dissenters*, in the Reigns of *Charles* and *James* the Second: But a Man, not depriv'd of Discretion by his Passion for Revenge, will consider, that *those Cruelties* then call'd *Justice*, *Example*, and *wise Prevention*, produced an Effect quite contrary to what was intended, and were one of the chief Causes of the Revolution that soon after followed.

However, tho' there be some Reason for supposing this Author to be an angry dissenting *Stockjobber*, yet, I think, there is more for supposing him a cunning *Jesuit*, who has artfully thrown in this Caution to make himself pass for a *Dissenter*, and thereby to load that whole Body of Men with the infamous Character of being cruel and revengeful. The *Jesuits* know the Effect of many Examples, when Men are punish'd for Crimes founded on Conscience or Principle; they know that there were but few *Papists* engaged in the *late Rebellion*; they know that most of the *Rebels* were *Members of the Church of* England; and as they never stick at any Cruelty, if it may contribute to the End they chiefly drive at, they recommend the utmost Severity upon this Occasion, in order to make our Government instrumental in propagating the Principle of Hereditary Right, and thereby become in some Measure *Felo de se*.

But as no Good can result from a *Multitude of* [illegible] *Punishments* upon the present Occasion, as it may be the Cause of infinite Mischief, I hope our Ministers will perceive the Snares that have been, or may be laid for them by the *French* Ministers at *Versailles*, or by their Agents the *Jesuits* here; and if they do, I am perswaded

ſhall hear of *few more Executions*, eſpecially of ſuch as from the whole Tenor of their paſt Life muſt be ſuppoſed to have been *actuated by Principle*, and *compelled by Conſcience*, to tranſgreſs the Laws of their Country.

As this Letter is already come to a Size large enough for your Journal, I ſhall take another Opportunity to conſider the Reaſons that have been, or may be urged for *Severity*, or in *Favour of Mercy*.

I am yours,

An OLD ENGLISHMAN.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Sept. 10. There is a general Report, that the Counts Konigſegg and Caunitz were nominated her Imperial Majeſty's Miniſters at the Conferences at Breda, and the Congreſs that may reſult from it, but that both having deſired to be excuſed, Count d'Uhleſeldt, Chancellor of the Court, is appointed for that Purpoſe.

ITALY.

Genoa, Sept. 5. The Republic, ſince its Foundation, was never in ſo much Danger, or its Subjects in ſuch Diſtraction and Diſtreſs, as at this Day. Upon the Approach of the Auſtrian Forces, the Senate ſent to know whether the Spaniſh and French Generals would defend the City or not; but before a definitive Anſwer could be obtained by the Government, the Auſtrians were advanc'd as far as Campo Murone, within four Miles of this Place, while the Spaniards were embarking their Effects, and the French flying with Precipitation. On the 3d, the Auſtrians advanced into our Suburbs, upon which the Government named the following Senators, viz. Auguſtine Grimaldi, Renier Grimaldi, Cæſar Cattaneo, and Auguſtine Gavotto, in Quality of their Deputies to the Marquis de Botta, in order to implore her Imperial Majeſty's Protection, to offer the total Surrender of the Territories and Fortreſſes of the State, on Condition our Liberty is preſerv'd, and that no Troops are put into this Capital. His Excellency gave the Deputies a very polite and kind Reception, agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms, took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates, and gave Orders that the Soldiers ſhould obſerve the ſtricteſt Diſcipline in our Territory. We are in hourly Expectation of an Expreſs from the Marquis John Baptiſt Mari, who is gone in the Name of the Republic to Vienna, to throw himſelf at the Feet of her Imperial Majeſty, and implore her Clemency on our Behalf.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 19. The King return'd on Saturday from Choiſſy to Verſailles, and on the 17th his Majeſty receiv'd the important News that the Weſt-India Fleet was ſafely arriv'd from Corunna at Rochelle, which occaſioned great Joy. Our Advices from Italy bring News enough, but none that is worth hearing. On the 5th inſtant a Convention was ſigned between the Republic of Genoa and the Combin'd Crowns. On the 8th, it is ſaid, the King of Sardinia made his public Entry into that City, and, we are told, the Doge either has made or will make his Submiſſions to him in the moſt humble Manner, and then ſet out with four of the principal Senators, to make the like Submiſſion at Vienna, which with the Ceſſion of the Marquiſate of Final, the Fortreſs and Dependencies of Savona, the Town and Diſtrict of Sarzana, and about eight Millions of Livres in ready Money, will ſecure the Republic from any further Chaſtiſements. The Prince of Conti is in greater Credit than ever; he is to ſet out ſpeedily for Metz, and it is given out, will undertake ſome new Expedition of Importance. Notwithſtanding all our Loſſes in Italy, and that it is generally believ'd the Spaniards either have or will make a ſeparate Peace, our Actions are at 1960.

LOW COUNTRIES.

From the General Quarters of the Allies upon the Saar, Sept 18. Yeſterday Morning we made a Motion to draw nearer the Enemy, on which Occaſion there was a ſmart Skirmiſh at Wurke, a Village on the Left of the River, then in the Hands of a large Body of French under Berchini. To diſlodge the Enemy a Detachment was made of the Foot, with ten or twelve Companies of Grenadiers, and ſome Picquets of Cavalry. Tho' the French were two to one, and our Troops had but two Pieces of Cannon, the former were obliged to retire in great Diſorder, and the latter took Poſt in the Village. The Center of our Army is over-againſt the Village and Caſtle of Millen, our Right at Wurke, and the Left reaches to the Saar, near the Village of Baſenge: General Trips is at Pilſen, with the Light Troops, within Muſket Shot of the Enemy. This Neighbourhood occaſions frequent Skirmiſhes, which have hitherto all proved to the Honour and Advantage of our Troops. It is certain, that both Armies will be obliged to decamp in a few Days for Want of Subſiſtance; and we cannot yet tell who muſt move firſt: But this Motion, by whomſoever made, as it muſt be in Sight of the other Army, will be dangerous to that Party which is obliged to make it, and, if there is the leaſt Inclination, may bring on a general Action. Hitherto we have plenty in our Camp, and there is a Report that our Generals have reſolv'd to penetrate into Brabant, which we ſhall ſoon ſee confirm'd or contradicted.

From the French Camp before Namur, Sept. 19. On the 16th, the Garriſon made a Sally with 800 Grenadiers, who at firſt created ſome Confuſion, but were at laſt repulſed, tho' not without Loſs. It was perceiv'd that our new Batteries incommoded the Beſieg'd very much. The 17th, we puſhed our Trenches within eight Rods of Coclet. On the 18th, we continued our Bombardment with great Fury and Succeſs, and at the Fall of Night Count Clermont gave Orders for attacking the Horn-Work before the Gate of St. Nicholas, by twelve Companies of Grenadiers, ſuſtain'd by the like Detachment, who carried it Sword in Hand, tho' with conſiderable Loſs. On the 19th, Count Lowendahl ſummon'd the Commandant of Fort Coclet, who was no longer in a Condition to defend that Place: About Noon the Beſieged hung out a White Flag; the Capitulation is juſt ſettled, the Garriſon are to retire into the Caſtle, and we have detached 20 Battalions, and 35 Squadrons, to join M. Saxe.

HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, Sept. 21. According to the laſt Advices from Venice, the Piedmonteſe had got Poſſeſſion of Savona, and the French and Spaniards had ſet Fire to every Thing in their Retreat. There were ſix Engliſh Men of War before the Port of Genoa, and the Auſtrian Army are encamp'd very quietly without the Town. There was a kind of Sedition among the People, which obliged the Senate to make ſo eaſy a Submiſſion to her Imperial Majeſty. The Infant Don Philip and the Duke of Modena, had but juſt Time to get into France thro' the Weſtern Riviera; a few Hours more would have made their Retreat abſolutely impracticable.

Extract of a Letter from Vlitingen, between Maeſtricht and Tongres, dated Sept. 19, *N S.*

"In my laſt of the 16th I acquainted you, that it was reſolved to march the next Morning to Tongres to attack the Enemy; accordingly our Right Wing was put in Motion between Eight and Nine that Morning, the Advance Guard, conſiſting of five Free Companies, and about three hundred Light Horſe, having ſet forward about Six, and all the Officers and Men ſeemed in high Spirits till about Two, when an Account came, that the French, who, at firſt had retreated from Poſt to Poſt, had at laſt made a Stand, and defeated our Advance-Guard, between forty and fifty of them having been killed, and the reſt all diſperſed and taken Priſoners; upon this a ſtronger Van-Guard was appointed, and we all ſet forward again, but were ſoon afterwards inform'd by our Spies, that the Town of Namur had ſurrender'd, and that a large Detachment from that Place was in full March for their Army; this I perceived ſtruck a Damp among our Officers, and occaſioned us to halt and lay aſide for the preſent our Deſign of attacking them; however, we kept our Ground, and part of our Army is in Sight of the French, but neither we nor they can remain long in this Poſition, on Account of the Difficulty of ſubſiſting; ſo that ſomething muſt ſoon be done, but what nobody can tell. We are told, that when Advice came to the French Army that we were on the March to attack them, they ſaid they were ready to receive us, but that we might have ſpared ourſelves the Trouble, for had we ſtaid but three or four Days, in which Time they ſhould be Maſters of the Citadel of Namur, they were determin'd to pay us a Viſit with their whole Army.

P. S. It is juſt now reported in our Army, that two thouſand Dutch, who were in Namur, had refuſed to go into the Citadel, and conſequently they were made Priſoners of War by the French."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 8. On Sunday ſe'ennight, at one o'Clock in the Morning, a Body of armed Men, ſuppoſed to be Rebels, came to the Houſe of Mr. Garden of Troup in Buchan, and having got Acceſs, went directly into his Bedchamber, where he was in Bed, and made a Demand of 200 l. Sterl which they inſiſted ſhould be paid immediately. This ridiculous Demand not being complied with, they obliged him forthwith to put on his Cloaths, and carried him off, with what was fit for their Purpoſe in the Houſe, but has ſince been ſet at Liberty near Strathbogie, after being robb'd by them of about 140 l Sterl.

Upon Sabbath the 31ſt of Auguſt, as Captain George Munro of Culcairn, Brother to the deceas'd Sir Roo. Munro of Fowles, was on his March on the Side of Lochark of Fort Auguſtus, having about 4 or 500 Men under his Command, in the Camerons Country, and not far from Lochiel's Houſe, about 12 o'Clock Mid-day, there came a Woman enquiring for Culcairn, and being directed to him ſhe ſpoke with him for ſome Time, and in a few Minutes after her departure, Culcairn was ſhot dead from behind a Buſh, by one Cameron. Both the Woman and Man are ſeized. The above Account was ſent by Expreſs to the Earl of Loudon to Inverneſs on Monday the 2d, and came here Saturday the 6th. It is obſerveable, that both Sir Robert Munro and his Brother Doctor Munro were killed at Falkirk by the ſame Camerons, and it appeared by Sir Robert's Corps when brought from the Field of Battle, he had been mangled and murdered in the barbarous Manner imaginable. His Brother the Doctor was in the Rear of the Army without Arms, and running in to ſupport his Brother when he fell, was alſo murdered by the ſame Hands.

Edinburgh, Sept. 9. We hear from Fort Auguſtus, that ſince the unhappy Fate of Captain George Munro of Culcairn, who was very diligent to hunt the Rebels from their Holes, which was the Ground of their Hatred to him, ſeveral of the Clan Cameron who are ſtill in the Country, have been ſeized, and 'tis ſaid that a Bill will be brought into Parliament, for paſſing an Act againſt them, like that which was paſt in the Reign of James VI. againſt the M'Gregors; and that Lochiel, Keppoch, and ſome others, have gone into the French Army with the Pretender.

That Day a Party of the Regiment late Munro's came into Town from the North; they ſay that ſome few of the Rebels are ſtill in Arms among the Hills; that when they came to Lochiel's Houſe they ſeiz'd upon his Gardner and Cook; that the former would confeſs nothing, but the latter by Means of the Drummers, who were ſet with their Rods of Diſcipline at his Back, diſcovered the Place where his Maſter's beſt Effects were conceal'd; that the ſame fell into their Hands, only his Plate has eſcaped. Theſe two Servants were, with ſome other Priſoners, put on board a Ship and tranſported to England.

It is ſaid Major Colvill of General Campbell's Regiment of North Britiſh Fuzileers ſucceeds Sir Andrew Agnew as Lieutenant Colonel in the ſaid Regiment; and Captain Croſbie ſucceeds Major Colvill.

We hear Capt. Clanronald is Priſoner on board the Loo Man of War of 40 Guns, and Miſs Florence Macdonald Mackinnon, and the Lady Mackinnon, Lady to the above Mackinnon's Uncle, Capt. Mackinnon and Capt. Macdonald of Beweſdale, Brother to Clanronald, and the Lady Clanronald, are on board the Hound Sloop.

'Tis now talk'd with an Air of Certainty, that the young Pretender embarked ſome Weeks ago in the Murray Frith, on board a French Privateer, which lay off the Orkneys for ſome Time, waiting Accounts where to receive him.

Edinburgh Sept. 11. Yeſterday Francis Anderſon, according to a Sentence of the High Court of Juſticiary, was executed at the Gallowlee betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, and afterwards hung in Chains, for the barbarous and cruel Murder of John Catanach; the Circumſtances of which appear more inhuman from his own Confeſſion than from the Proof adduced againſt him. Mr. Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, one of the Sheriffs of this County, waited on by his Fiſcal and Clerks, and preceeded by the Sheriffs Officers with their Battons, attended the Execution till the whole was over; and, tho' the Spectators were exceeding numerous, never was an Execution conducted with more Peace and Decency.

This Day Andrew Fithie, his Accomplice, by a Sentence of the Court of Juſticiary, is to ſuffer the ſame Fate at Forfar.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Sept. 13. They write from Yarmouth, that on the 4th inſtant, the Swallow Sloop anchor'd there, having on board the famous Ducheſs of Perth.

On Sunday laſt ſeveral of the Inhabitants of Carliſle were order'd by the Sollicitor for the Crown to viſit the Rebel Priſoners now on Trial there; when it was diſcover'd that ſeveral of them had cut their Hair, chang'd their Cloaths, and otherwiſe diſfigur'd themſelves, to confound the Evidence to be produc'd againſt them.

All the Rebel Priſoners to be tried, except Sir Archibald Primroſe and Mr. Hay, are confin'd in one large Room in the Caſtle of Carliſle, and nobody is permitted to viſit them but their Council's and Sollicitors. The Gentlemen have drawn to one End of the Room, and the common Men to the other, and both lie on Straw.

On Monday laſt arrived here from on board a Ship from Inverneſs Colonel Lord Lewis Drummond, Son to the Earl of Melfort, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord John Drummond's Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Kindelan, in the Spaniſh Service, and Captain Megrath; Lieutenants Deau, Dudeſert, and Berard, with 16 Men, in the French Service. On Thurſday Morning they ſet out for Carliſle; where the common Men will be impriſon'd with thoſe now there, and the Officers go to Penrith to join the other French Officers, now on Parole in that Town.

On Wedneſday laſt Mr. Macdonald, a Rebel Priſoner, went thro' this Town for London, under the Care of Major Belford, of the Train of Artillery, and another Officer who fits up by Turns to watch him each Night.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, Sept. 11.

"Laſt Monday Evening the Judges returned to this Place, and the next Morning met in the Town Hall agreeable to their Adjournment, and proceeded in the arraign-

ing the Rebels, againſt whom Bills were found to the Number of 107, five or ſix of whom pleaded Guilty, and the reſt pleaded not Gnilty; amongſt the Rebel Priſoners there is one Charles Douglas, who ſtiles himſelf Lord Mordington; and upon his being brought to the Bar to plead to the Indictment againſt him, he put in his Plea of Abatement, and inſiſted upon his Peerage; whereupon the King's Council prayed of the Court to have Time till this Morning, when King's Council told the Court, that they would Demur to the Plea. To-morrow Morning the Court will begin upon the Trials, and what happens remarkable, I will be ſure to let you know it. The Grand Jury meet again To-morrow, in order to find more Bills againſt the Rebels."

Extract of another Letter from Carliſle, Sept. 13.

"We have had 118 of the Rebels indicted, and the following ten pleaded Guilty to their Indictments, viz. Robert Taylor, Peter Linſey, James Ennis, —— Macdonald, a Highlander, Robert Murray, Samuel Lee, John Roebottom, Barnard Matthews, Donald Macdonald, and Lawrence Mercer; and the four following have been tried and found Guilty of High-Treaſon, viz. Thomas Hay, of Manchester, John Henderſon, of Lockmaden, Molineux Eaton, of Manchester, and Cappoch, the Prieſt."

LONDON.

There is News from Conſtantinople, that the Perſians have cauſed a conſiderable Body of Troops to advance as far as Smyrna, which has occaſion'd a great many Families to fly from Natolia, and take Refuge on the European Side of the Helleſpont; while Thamas Kouli Kan in Perſon, at the Head of his grand Army, is marching to penetrate into the Heart of the Ottoman Empire.

It is believed the true Reaſon of putting off the Marriage of the Princeſs Royal of Poland and Saxony, to the Elector of Bavaria, is, that ſhe may receive the Compliments and Preſents uſual on ſuch Occaſions from the Poliſh Nobility at Warſaw, as was practiſed when the Elector's Grandfather eſpouſed the Daughter of King John Sobieſki, at which Time they amounted to an immenſe Sum.

All the Stories ſpead abroad concerning the King of Pruſſia's Fall from his Coach, breaking his Ribs, &c. are meer Inventions, the laſt Letters from Berlin aſſuring us, that he was in perfect Health, and applied himſelf more than uſual to Buſineſs.

By Letters of the 8th from Mantua, we hear, that no Advice was come of the Surrender of Gavi, which continues to be batter'd by 16 Pieces of Cannon and 10 Mortars. A great many noble Genoeſe are ſaid to be in the Place, who encourage the Garriſon to make a vigorous Defence, and the Commandant is a French Officer, in the Pay of the Republic.

Several Imperial Generals went to Genoa with the Deputies that were ſent by Count Botta, and they treat the Genoeſe with great Civility. The Enemy were cloſely purſued in the Flight by the Auſtrian Detachments, who pick'd up a great deal of their Equipage and Baggage on the Road.

Upon the Application of the Republic of Venice to the Empreſs, that her Majeſty would pleaſe to ſpare the State of Genoa, the Anſwer was, that however inclin'd ſhe might be to uſe the Genoeſe kindly, ſhe could anſwer for herſelf only; and that therefore it would be prudent, at the ſame Time they were applying to her, to endeavour to appeaſe the King of Sardinia.

M. D'Argenſon told Count Waſſenaer at parting, "That poſſible ſome Powers might be in no haſte for a Peace, and if they were not, it ſhould not be forced upon them; that is was true his Maſter wiſhed it, but would ſtay 'till other Folks wiſhed it as well as he." It is believed this relates to the Courts of Vienna and Turin, of whoſe Plenipotentinaries we hear nothing with Certainty.

There is Advice from the Hague, dated the 23d inſtant, N. S. that the City of Namur ſurrender'd to the French on the 19th inſtant. The French had brought againſt it upwards of 200 Pieces of Battering Cannon, and ſeem'd to be determin'd not to leave one Stone upon another, if the Garriſon attempted to hold out obſtinately. Count Colyear, the Governor, had leave to retire on Account of his great Age.

It is now ſaid that the Men of War and Tranſports with the Troops on the ſecret Expedition, are deſign'd for the River Sienne, near Conſtance in Normandy, where there is a fine Bay for a very large Number of Ships to ride ſafe, and land Forces with very little Difficulty.

Several Matroſſes have been lately draughted from Woolwich, to go on the intended Expedition.

Thurſday the Court-Martial met according to their laſt Adjournment, on board the Prince of Orange at Deptford, and further adjourned themſelves for a Week, on Account of the Indiſpoſition of two Captains belonging to the ſaid Court.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt, a Court Martial was held at the Horſe Guards, at which General Wentworth was Preſident, to enquire into the Conduct of Colonel Durand, for ſurrendring the City of Carliſle to the Rebels; when it appearing by the Evidence that he defended that Place as long and with as much Reſolution as could be expected with ſo ſmall a Garriſon, he was honourably acquitted.

Letters from Sturbridge make mention, that there has been the greateſt Appearance at the Fair there as has been known for ſeveral Years paſt, eſpecially amongſt the eminent Traders, for there was no leſs than four Aldermen from the City of London, and eleven from other Places.

This Day the Court changes Mourning for the late King of Spain, the late Dauphineſs of France, and for the late King of Denmark, viz. the Men to wear Black ſuil-trimm'd, black Swords and Buckles, fring'd or plain Linnen; the Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, fring'd or plain Linnen, black or white Fans, and Shoes.

Wedneſday the Proclamation for a general Thankſgiving on Thurſday the 9th of October, for the Suppreſſion of the Rebellion, was publickly read by a Herald at the South Gate of the Royal Exchange.

Wedneſday a Hackney Coachman, who had drove a Gentleman and two Ladies, a little Way out of Town, thought fit to turn them out of his Coach forcibly upon the King's Highway, when the Gentleman expected every Moment to be robb'd (it being in the Duſk of the Evening) the Coachman extorting Money from him; for which Offence he was brought before Sir Thomas De Veil, who bound him over to anſwer the ſame, at the next General Seſſions at Hicks's-Hall.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Sept. 16.

"On Saturday the Court-Martial was continued on board the Duke Man of War, Commodore Boſcawen, Preſident, on John Finney and Alexander Aikenhead, two Seamen belonging to the Sunderland Man of War, for attempting to deſert from her by ſwimming away: They both pleaded they were preſs'd Men, and had never heard the Articles of War read; but a ſufficient Proof being given that they had more than once, they were both condemn'd.

The ſame Day Thomas Carrol, Mariner, belonging to the Prince Frederick, was tried for Mutiny, and threatening to run away: It appeared that a Woman came alongſide the Ship, and enquir'd for the Priſoner as her Huſband; on which ſhe came on board, and ſome of the Officers wanting to have to do with her, ſhut her in the Cabbin, but the Woman got out at that Gallery; upon which, by an Officer's Order, ſhe was tied to the Netting Rope, and the Priſoner demanded her from thence in an inſolent Manner, and threatened to run away; the Court thinking it a trifling Complaint, diſmiſſed the Priſoner, but the Preſident cautioned him againſt being ſaucy and impudent to his Officers.

The ſame Day Thomas Williamſon, Mariner, belonging to the Namure Man of War, was tried for Deſertion, for ſwimming away from the ſaid Ship in this Harbour; which being fully proved, he was aſked what Defence he had to make: He confeſs'd it, but ſaid he did not intend to leave the Ship, but to return on board the next Day, and call'd ſeveral of his Ship-Mates to prove that he had told them ſo The Reaſon of his committing ſo raſh an Action was (as he ſaid) the Lieutenant refuſing to let a Woman come into the Ship that was come along ſide to ſee him. He was condemn'd.

Here are now four under Sentence of Death, and three to be whipp'd."

There is Advice, that the Recovered, Outerbridge, bound from Carolina to the Weſt-Indies, is taken by the French, and carried into Martinico.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Weſt Indies, to his Friend at Boſton, dated June 1746.

"The French Fleet is arrived at Martinico under Convoy of ſix Sail of the Line. There are about 120 of them, but 40 for Martinico, the reſt went to St. Domingo. One of our 60 Gun Ships, the Dreadnought, had a narrow Eſcape from them, but is now ſafe in Engliſh Harbour.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, July 23.

"We had in the laſt Flag of Truce arrived here from the French Iſlands, 26 Maſters of Veſſels, taken in the Space of three Weeks, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloupe —They have, by Accounts, about forty Privateers out of thoſe Iſlands, who come every Day in Sight of this Iſland."

Wedneſday Night there were Letters from Plymouth, with an Account that Admiral Leſtock was ſail'd from thence, with all the Men of War and Tranſports under his Command.

The Seahorſe, Fowler, and Prince Rupert, Spurrill, both from Hudſon's Bay, are arrived in the River with valuable Cargoes.

The Providence, Loch, from Hamburgh to Leith, was lately taken by the French, but ranſom'd for 800l.

We hear, by ſome Letters dated the 8th inſtant, that an Engliſh Man of War was lately loſt near Dunkirk, and all the Crew periſhed; but the Name is not mention'd.

By Letters from Leghorn we have Advice, that the Pearl Privateer, Capt. Campion, was taken ſometime ago off the Iſland of Selago, by two French Men of War, who were convoying ſome Ships from Marſeilles to the Levant, and is carried into Milo. The Privateer fought for a conſiderable Time, and were at laſt taken by a Force that could not be reſiſted.

The King of Sardinia, Jackſon, from Santa Cruz in Barbary, for London, is taken by the Shoreham Privateer of 22 Guns and 300 Men, belonging to Nantz, and carry'd into Breſt.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Stubbs, now or late of Rotherhithe, in the County of Surry, Blockmaker.

William Hawkins, of Bury St Edmund's, in the County of Suffolk, Clockmaker and Victualler.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for the *Venereal Diſeaſe* from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet, or Weakneſs, to happen on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the *French Illneſs*, attended with nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings-out, and all other the moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this ſome Thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of *former* Injuries, may, by a few Doſes of it, entirely free themſelves from all Suſpicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulneſſes of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but ſix Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient, in moſt Caſes, to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poiſon* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Aſk only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Stranguries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been ſold ſince April 1734, that they were firſt publiſh'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovenam'd Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine, were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Bolluſſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together inſtruſive.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to a Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s 6 d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impoteney, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is now that ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the moſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon aſking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3 s 6 d.

Shortly *Short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the* SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any Salivation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most Pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, does once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Ache, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and ennen the whole Machine, and, as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL *judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Folletic Salt, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumptions which frequently terminate in Death itself.*

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they must assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son in Law to the late Mr* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may set their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flashing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirand Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these famous fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kin, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crofs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

CONSUMPTIONS of all Sorts ASTHMA's, *And all Disorders of the* BREAST *and* LUNGS, *Directly and Infallibly cured,*

By the Great CHYMICAL ELIXIR.

WHICH has restor'd to many Thousands labouring under the deepest Consumptions and most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days time, after all other the most celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the first Principle or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as also of Asthma's or shortness of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in Ten.

It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a meer Skeleton and immediately cures the most tedious wasting and almost suffocating Cough, Hoarseness, Wheezing, shortness of Breath, difficulty of breathing, pain or weight in the Breast, spitting of Blood, soreness of the Stomach, Throat, or Windpipe; also Catarrhs or Defluctions of sharp Rheum, and all Pitifical and Asthmatick Effects Hectick Fever, Melting Night Sweats and Diarrhœa's or Looseneſſe in a pleasant and most agreeable Manner.

It is balsamick, healing and strengthening beyond Comparison, restores in all inward wastings, weakness, and Decay of Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy Respiration or long Breathing, and speedily and infallibly cures Asthma's and all sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever so bad, without the least Disorder, Trouble or Confinement; and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be surely depended upon for the intire Cure of those Maladies.

Nor can the whole Materia Medica, afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this most noble *Chymical Elixir* has so justly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of *CONSUMPTIONS* and *ASTHMA'S* &c. has occasion'd many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right which is to be had only at Mr. *RADFORD*'s Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Direction and at no other Place in *England*.

For the EYES,

The so much fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR,

WHICH at once infallibly cures all Inflammation, Bloodshot Soreness, and Weakness of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours Dimness of Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataract and that after all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting Kind, or most Rheumy or Watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or incipient Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies, or Gnats, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes; immediately removes all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles, and for Opthalmies or Sores, Bloodshot, or Rheumy Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it, Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst sort almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in Abundance, who had tried all other Remedies in vain, insomuch that it may be almost accounted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, after they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions.

An infallible Cure for BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *and* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN; *By* SUPERLATIVE ENLIVENING DROPS; *Which in a few Days render both Sexes Prolifick in a most wonderful Manner.*

HUNDREDS of LADIES who were deemed incurably barren, and very many who thought themselves too old to bear Children, have immediately conceived after taking three or four Doses of them only; and vast Numbers of Gentlemen, by taking them, have presently become capable of propagating their Species who before, through either Imbecility or Age, imagin'd it impossible.

They almost instantly renovate the vital Ferment of the blood and Juices, rectify the languid State of all the Fluids, rouse, fortify, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, restore juvenile Warmth, and causes sparkling Gladness and ardent Courage to flow in the Heart, and expand itself through the whole human System, so sensibly to enliven and invigorate all the animal Faculties, and corroborate or strengthen the whole Body, as well as the Parts appropriated to Generation, and do infallibly cure Barrenness in one Sex, and Impotency in the other, from what Cause soever proceeding, as Thousands have experienced.

They are also pleasant to take, are Cordial to the Stomach, procure an Appetite, and cause a good Digestion, beyond any thing known in the World. And are to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand At 5s. the Bottle, with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of fresh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obstinate soever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progress, and entirely and, as it were, instantly, ferrets out, and carries off the filthy poisonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanses off the Running, and heals and strengthens the Parts, sensibly and firmly, without the too common Consequence of leaving either Foulness, Gleeting, or Weakness behind. This goes in a Way so regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Dose, each Time, so small and pleasant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the nicest Persons are as well surprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Constitution, hinders no Business, nor gives the least Suspicion to the nearest Relation.

In a very small Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and those more severe, according to their several Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Physick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more safely, or more speedily, for it is so compleatly adapted to every Circumstance of the Infection, and so fully answers the several Intentions of curing, that it is impossible it should once fail.

But no more need to be said of it, for it will recommend it self, insomuch that no Person will ever after seek for Cure himself, or advise his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aforesaid and left (sealed up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookseller at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal-Exchange; where it may be had by any Messenger, asking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

DIRECTORY, *Given Gratis.*

Green Hatch Holborn

IN the 2d Page of this Book, Any Venereal, or Gleet Patient, will Plainly See their Own, Particular Case, Exactly Described.

To Know Perfectly their Own Case by, without Any Farther Advice.

And How to Cure themselves Privately, Without Telling their Case to Any One. With The Famous Montpellier Little Easy Bolus, the Bigness of Only a PEA, to Take. And Which,

Makes the Person Easy At Once, tho' Before, in Great Misery. And, Another Little BOLUS, Carries off a Venereal Infection, and Foulness of a GLEET. Price Only 2s. Each, Sealed Up, with Full Directions, Along with it, —— For Those who BUY it. —— But,

It is GIVEN, Without Paying at all, for it,

To Those, Mention'd in the 11th Page of the DIRECTORY.

Which Book is Given Gratis, At Dr. Russel's House,

In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry, In at the GREEN HATCH, against Gray's-Inn, HOLBORN. Where,

Is also GIVEN GRATIS, The

Quaker's ALMANACK.

The Above Incomparable Little BOLUS, is the Only SHORT, Easy, and Private Cure of the Venereal Disease. ONE or TWO of them Performing a Cure, which Large Quantities of Other Medicines, Taken Before, could not do.

And This it is, that has, During the Many Years it has been Published, Gained such a Vast Reputation, and made it Daily more, and more so Esteemed, for its so Immediately carrying off a Venereal Infection, and the Foulness of a GLEET. —That

Not One of the Medicines Published for the Distemper come up to it, for so Short, Easy, and Private a Cure—That

Persons Harassed with a Troublesome Running, Smarting of Urine, Cordee, Pains, &c. have been so Very Soon Well by it, and No Body has Known Any thing of it.

LONDON: Printed by H. MORGAN, at Mr. *Purser*'s, in *Red-Lion Court*, *Fleet-street*. Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.